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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JULY 1945

THE VETERAN RETURNS TO DAYTON, OHIO

One community's plans seen through the experience of the men who already have come back

BRADLEY BUELL and REGINALD ROBINSON

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXI NO. 7 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK JULY 1945

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READING ROOM

Reginald Robinson, who collaborates with Bradley Buell in our lead article this month (see page 187), is the only social worker we know who runs a lighthouse, and lives in it. The curious-minded can learn this way of life by reading "Winter Harbor" (Holt), by Bernice Richmond (his wife), who makes the daily business of living on three quarters of an acre of storm beaten rock quite fascinatingly heroic. All of which should not obscure the fact that Dr. Robinson is that rare combination of a trained research sociologist who knows, from first hand experience, the practical ins and out of community organization and social work administration.

BEGINNINGS

Francis McLean's death last month brought to some on *The Survey* staff remembrance of the close interlocking of early leaders in social work's pioneer days. Among the bound volumes in our library is one of his first published articles in *The Charities Review* of 1899 edited by Edward T. Devine. By 1905, Mary Richmond had come to see that the then struggling handful of societies for organizing charities ought to have some means of exchanging information among themselves. She persuaded each to send every month a package of forms, records, and communications to *The Survey* office. *The Survey* took on the job of sifting them for redistribution, and Francis McLean, who by that time had become secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, undertook to answer questions and carry on correspondence with new societies. In 1909, when the Russell Sage Foundation organized its Charity Organization Department with Miss Richmond as its head, Mr. McLean became the first associate. Later still, he moved on to become the first general director of the new Association for Organizing Family Social Work, the lineal descendant of the modest informational exchange started through social work's *Journal*.

HELPFUL HINTS

College undergraduates have long been regarded as a most fruitful source of relief from social work's perennial personnel shortage. Future recruiting efforts might well profit by checking emphasis against some of the concrete motives which, according to Herbert H. Stroup, lead students to take the final professional plunge (see page 191).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

If frankness is a virtue, H. R. Williams, Republican floor leader of the Missouri state senate must have a high rating. Speaking in favor of a proposal to divide state welfare jobs between members of the two political factions, after competitive examinations, he is reported as saying: "I'm tired of hiring political mugwumps. Political parties have made the nation what it is today—not a bunch of crackpot social workers."

NOSE FOR NEWS

Annual reports from public health officers make more interesting reading than one might think. Whiff of a "sensational" news item from a Los Angeles report, for example, recently caught our editorial nose: "The population of rats shrank considerably, but it is estimated to remain above 1,000,000. The city could take comfort from the fact that its rats had an average of only two fleas each, whereas the danger signal is four" . . . "dog bites dropped 41 percent."

UNITED ACTION

Leaders of various recreation groups are moving towards the formation of a national recreation policies committee. The idea behind it is the need for united leadership in conserving wartime gains and providing a focus for cooperative future planning for the whole field. The suggestion has been made that a committee representing the National Education-Recreation Council, the Association for the Study of Group Work, and the Society of Recreation Workers of America, determine procedure for organizing the proposed national committee.

A TRAIL BLAZER

A new step in social work came recently with the announcement by Emma Sonya Schreiber, sociologist and social worker, of the opening of an office at 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, N. J., for the private practice of general social work. Opening up "a new road in the organization of the home," Miss Schreiber will specialize in problems of young people, family and marital relations.

UNSEASONAL

V-E Day brought release of one military secret that ought to have some kind of significance or other about the nature of family life. Last Christmas, complicated and elaborate plans were made by the Army Air Force to fly home for Christmas furlough, men awaiting overseas transportation at Camp Springs, Md. A major problem arose because original flight plans were set up on the basis of the man's home address. Many wanted, instead, to visit their sweethearts, who lived somewhere else.

SENSIBLE IDEA

The American Public Welfare Association is urging Congress to set up standing committees in each house to deal with all social security matters. At present, social security legislation is referred to the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and the Finance Committee

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in the Senate. Not only are these very busy committees but they tend "to subordinate questions of policy . . . to the method of financing," points out Howard L. Russell, APWA director, in a letter to the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

SUMMER DRESS

Not to be outdone by all the other New Yorkers who know how to dress so that they can really enjoy that advised "vacation at home," *Midmonthly* dons its hot-weather whites this month.

GRAPHIC NOTES

In the July *Survey Graphic* were several articles of special interest to *Midmonthly* readers: "We're Americans Again," by Sophie and Donald Toriumi, "The Legs of the Hospital Bed," by Michael M. Davis, and "Governing a Troubled Community," by Harry Hansen. Also included were "Charter of the Golden Gate," by James T. Shotwell, "Why Postwar Conscription Now?" by V. T. Thayer, "The Palisades—3d Call," by Corliss Lamont, and "Go Political, Young Man!" by Louis Fischer.

USS FUTURE

Future of United Seamen's Service is being studied by a committee on post war services, headed by Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and recently chief of Mission for Economic Affairs, London. Issue depends partly on postwar size of the American merchant marine. However, the United States now has 200,000 merchant seamen, and Admiral Emory S. Land estimates that at least 50 percent of the country's postwar commerce should be carried in American ships, as against a prewar 30 percent.

SERGEANT COMES HOME

On June 18, Staff Sgt. Francis L. Wallace completed a three-year eight-month round trip to Dayton, Ohio, with strenuous stop-overs in Africa, Sicily, France, Germany, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Of the Eighteenth Infantry Division, famous for the first and last shots of the European War, he's now discharged under the army point system. Last lap of the homing accomplished by bus from an Indiana separation center, he hopped off the bus straight to the Dayton Veterans Information Center. Discussion there of educational opportunities open to him decided him to go to college rather than back to his job, to better fit himself for his new civilian life. Picture was taken en route to the Information Center. (See page 189.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE NOTES

Six ex-presidents, one president, one president-to-be, and a goodly number of distinguished, if lesser, lights assembled in New York for dinner on June 19 to give form and substance to the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. Presiding with grace and dignity, President Ellen C. Potter, as her final official act, turned over the 1946 destinies of the Conference to Kenneth L. M. Pray, president for the coming year.

• Success of Howard Knight's and Russell Kurtz's scheme for this year's "Little National Conferences" was heartily applauded. One hundred and sixty local meetings had been held to date. Still others are scheduled for summer and fall. Total attendance so far reported of 17,000 will probably reach 25,000. Eighteen state conferences tied into the national plan.

• Recommended revision of the present section organization was approved. Instead of the five sections, next year there will be twelve: social casework, child care, delinquency, the aged, group work, community planning, public welfare, health, mental health, industrial and economic problems, methods of social action, administration.

• Nominations for 1947 officers are: president, Arlien Johnson, dean, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California; first vice-president, Robert P. Lane, executive director, Welfare Council, New York City; second vice-president, Ruth Gartland, professor of social casework, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh; third vice-president, Kate McMahon, director of medical social work, Simmons School of Social Work.

• Nine of the twelve section chairmen nominated are faculty members from the various schools of social work.

• Plans for a seventy-fifth anniversary meeting in 1948 are already under discussion. The International Conference of Social Work will probably be invited to meet in the United States at that time. Comprehensive history of social work, as reflected by the Conference record, may be published.

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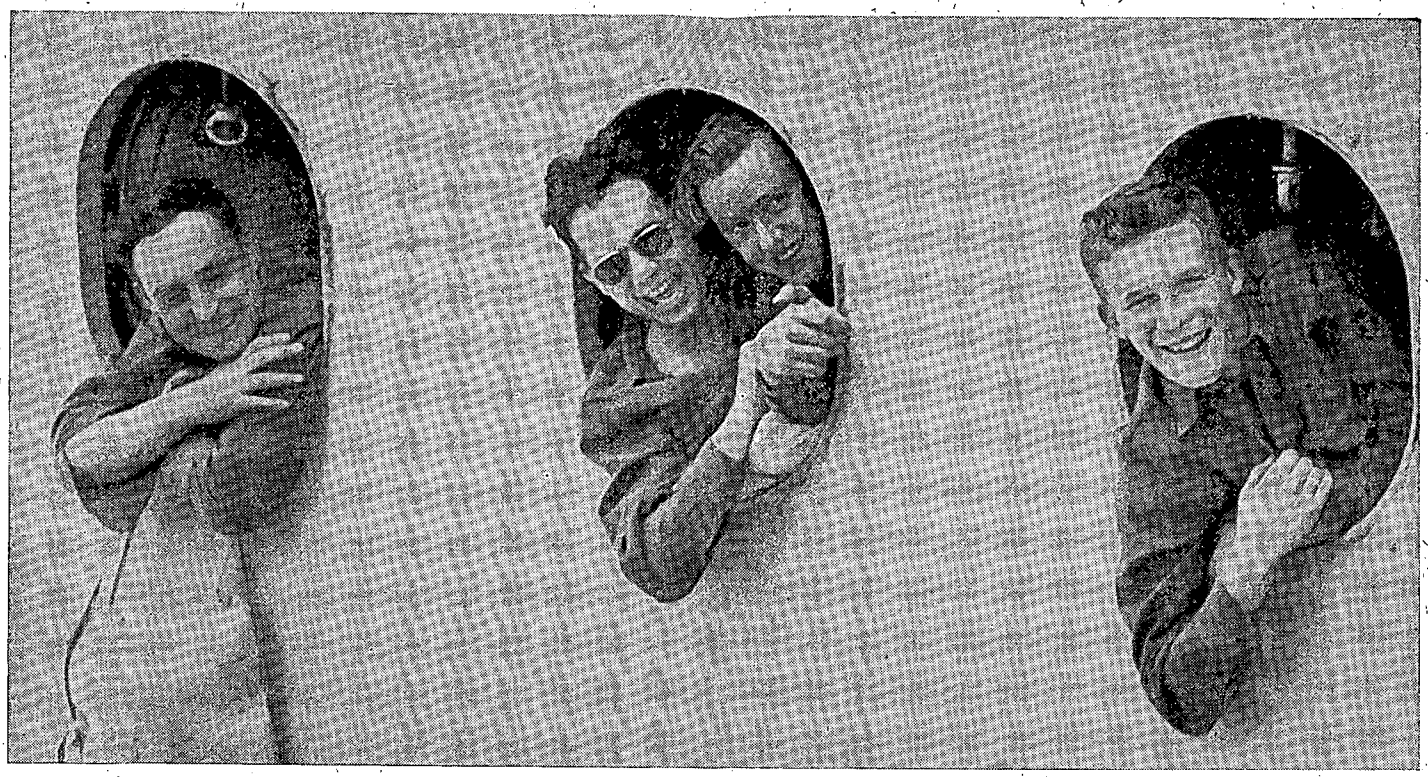

The Queen Mary's portholes full of grins for that first ecstatic glimpse of home

Herald Tribune—Rice

The Veteran Returns to Dayton, Ohio

BRADLEY BUELL and REGINALD ROBINSON turn the spotlight of their experience in community planning on one typical midwestern city and tell how its program is helping men already back.

Two days after New York's spectacular reception to General of the Army Eisenhower, the Queen Mary sailed proudly into the harbor with a wildly happy cargo of 14,526 returning heroes. They also were met by cheering crowds, ubiquitous members of the press, the best of New York City's official welcome. Some were liberated prisoners. Some were here for only a brief stay en route to that other not yet finished war. Some were high point men whose grim work had come to a long looked for end.

Ahead was the exquisite joy of seeing wives or sweethearts, mothers, fathers, friends—of getting back to their home town. But ahead also was the soberer task of starting life anew, getting a job or further education, of rejoining their families, of picking up the pieces of the civilian life which they had left.

It is altogether probable that for a few of the Mary's passengers "destination home" meant Dayton, Ohio. Beneath the glow of excitement, they were wondering, no doubt, what they would find—how they would fare.

We can give them reassurance. A cordial invitation had given us the opportunity to study, at first hand, Dayton's service to its veterans who were already back. We had been given unstinted help in collecting new facts, analyzing past experience, forecasting future problems. We found that, on the whole, Dayton's veterans so far had fared well.

But our evidence showed conclusively that this is not only because the federal government is giving them many rights and benefits—mustering out pay, a right to their old job, insurance, medical care, allowances if they are disabled. It is also because Dayton itself has services which they need that the federal government does not provide.

Highlights

Of the 27,000 men and women so far inducted into the armed services from Dayton, up to June 3,600 had come back.

Here are some of our observations about the problems which they faced and what Dayton has done to help meet them.

1. The serviceman and woman who returned to Dayton has been receiving various cash and insurance benefits from the federal government. But for service, as distinct from money, he must depend mainly, although not wholly, upon local facilities and equipment.

2. Practically speaking, there is no unemployment. With few exceptions, every service man or woman who wanted a job, has found one easily. Based on careful and systematic surveys, industrial plants anticipate relatively full employment for the next five years.

3. It seems safe to estimate that between 80 percent to 85 percent of the veterans so far returned have traveled the road back to civilian life with reasonable satisfaction. Except for early questions about many things, some assistance in filing claims and exercising their federal rights, they have been able to manage their problems without special help.

4. The evidence indicates, however, that for between 15 and 20 percent, this has not been true. This group has run into difficulties, already serious in some instances, not yet so serious in others. Some of these difficulties have to do with health or with service-connected disabilities. But more of them have to do with the serviceman's adjustment to his home, his school, his job, and the many other facets of his contact with civilian life.

Kenneth Wood, secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, using carefully selected data, estimates that the proportion of veterans with such adjustment and health problems is so far running from 75 to 100 percent higher than among fam-

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Press Association, Inc.

General Omar N. Bradley, new Administrator of Veterans Affairs

ilies of non-veterans. Many of these difficulties do not appear immediately. Some have emerged as late as three years after discharge.

As we left Dayton, we were sure that its preliminary plans to meet the needs of its returning sons and daughters were well conceived. But we also felt that only now are the realities of the task beginning to take shape. The use which Dayton makes of its experience with the present trickle of returning men and women will determine Dayton's ability to cope with the needs of the future stream.

Full Employment

Few communities felt the impact of the war earlier than Dayton. An important industrial center, home of a stable force of skilled workmen, birthplace of the airplane, proud possessor of Wright Field, it was a booming war industrial town, long months before Pearl Harbor. Its population of 295,000 in early 1940 had grown to 340,000 by May of 1944; the total employed in its major manufacturing establishments from 53,000 to 80,000; at its airfields, exclusive of servicemen, from 2,500 to 24,000. Although fortieth in population, Dayton boasts today that it ranks eighth in war production.

Over 22,000 working men and women, former Dayton employes, are now in the armed services. The relatively few who have returned have been welcomed eagerly, not only for their own sake but because jobs are waiting to be filled. Personnel men in major plants have carefully worked out plans to give special consideration to former employes, and other veterans as well. Selective Service Reemployment Committee men most of the time sat idle. In no case, as yet, has any court action been required to enforce the rights of veterans to their former jobs.

The war, of course, is not yet won. Large scale reconversion is still ahead. Yet many facts support the confidence of its industrialists in the postwar future. They make cash registers and frigidaires, automobile tires and car accessories, many things for which a backlog of demand is piling up. They expect to provide jobs for 35 percent more people than they did in 1940. A plant by plant study of the problems of reconversion showed that in most a period of two or three months would suffice to swing into full civilian production.

If these estimates prove right, the general problems faced by Dayton's future returning veterans should not be measurably greater than that which confronted those who are now back home. For a high proportion, jobs will continue to be a first concern. But with well-organized employment helps, the chances of finding the right one should continue to be very good.

Education

Next to questions about claims and benefits, the second largest number of inquiries at the Veterans Information Center have been about educational opportunities. The federal government will give the serviceman financial assistance with which to pursue his further training. And many want to know about the facilities which Dayton can put at their disposal.

At present Dayton offers educational opportunities of three kinds:

1. An undergraduate college curriculum at the University of Dayton and a Junior College curriculum mainly covering technical subjects, at the YMCA College.

2. The high school curriculum of its public schools is offered not only through its regular day classes, but also through night classes and through a cooperative day school plan whereby a student alternates two weeks at work and two weeks at school.

3. Trade and vocational training in the public schools, both through a night vocational school and through day trade extension courses to which industrial employes go on company time.

To date, however, only seventy veterans have enrolled in these facilities. The majority—thirty-six—are taking the college courses at the university or the YMCA. Few are returning to complete high school education. High employment, high wages, overtime, and night work are said to account for the relatively small number in the trade and vocational courses.

There is some concern in Dayton about the future adequacy of the present program and facilities. The volume of demand is just beginning. On the one hand, as industry reconverts, new skills will be required and trade training must be geared to meet these needs. On the other, a good many veterans are ambitious to set up in business for themselves. The YMCA for example is considering a new course in principles of small business management.

About the current provision for vocational counseling, there is real concern. Never too strong a program here, as in most committees, the impending need for sound educational and vocational guidance is quite out of proportion to available facilities. The educational units give special counsel mainly about their own curricula and facilities.

The regional office of the Veterans

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Administration, located on the outskirts of the city, does offer a more generalized counseling service. But except for veterans with a disability who must go to the Veterans Administration in order to participate in the rehabilitation program, we understood that few local men were taking advantage of this assistance.

At present, there are tentative discussions about a plan to move downtown the interviewing and counseling staff of the Veterans Administration so that it could make use of the public schools resources for counseling and testing.

It should be borne in mind that a wounded soldier, or a soldier suffering from any illness, is not discharged until he has received maximum services from army or navy doctors and hospitals. Chronic cases, requiring long time medical care, are discharged to the Veterans Administration for hospitalization and domiciliary care.

Health Services

Probably because of this, the need for health services among those so far returned seemed little different from that of any other segment of the population. A handful of men or members of their families have been admitted to Dayton's hospitals; the Visiting Nurse Association reports an occasional veteran's case; the Red Cross has a few cases for which it is trying to arrange a return to the Veterans Administration for further hospital care.

At one point, however, there is a close tie between the local health services and army medical plans. The army separation centers report to Dr. H. H. Williams, Dayton's health officer, all cases of returning men who have had either tuberculosis or venereal disease. So far, there have been fourteen of the former and sixty of the latter. These men, of course, have been given complete medical treatment before discharge and are diagnosed as non-infectious, but by this reporting system the health department is able to watch closely for any recurrent symptoms and to check contacts in the families. The separation center does not report malaria cases but, to date, the health department through its regular routines has identified twelve instances among returned veterans.

Among those already back, however, are few combat soldiers, fewer still with high disability rating, few from the Pacific with its constant exposure to tropical diseases. As more men return, Dayton will need to watch carefully in order to plan for new needs.

We were especially anxious to find out something about the way in which the men and women coming back to Dayton were fitting into the life of the community. We knew that, abruptly, they had had to leave their families, their school, their jobs, their friends and neighbors. Away for many months, some of them must have changed. So also must their families and their community surroundings. What difficulties, if any, were they having in adjusting to a new civilian life—what services did they need?

Evidence on this point is not so easy to uncover as it is about jobs, or education, or even health. The problems are less tangible, information more diffuse.

James N. Keen Photo

Dayton's Sgt. Wallace returns

Yet when added up, it seemed to us that in this broad area of social adjustment, the returning veteran was revealing his greatest need for help. Trained workers reported that many returning men went through at least a one- or two-month period of uncertainty because things were not as they had remembered them to be, of irritation or resentment over the many details they had to manage in picking up the pieces of their former life.

After a month or two, the large majority have successfully accommodated themselves to their new surroundings. But when data began to come in from the Domestic Relations Court, the police, the Juvenile Court, the public welfare department, the Red Cross, family casework and childrens' agencies, we commenced to see factual evidence of a persistent variety and significant volume of social difficulties.

There was the soldier who turned up in the Domestic Relations Court, for a divorce, within a week after his discharge. There was another who came in for the same reason a year and a half after his return. There was a soldier with nervous disability, whose family fell apart and whose children had to be placed in foster homes. There was the case of a man whose family was widely scattered among relatives in Dayton and in other cities and whose job in reassembling them was both difficult and expensive.

Adjustment Problems

All told, the public and private agencies equipped to give service in situations like these were carrying 365 cases in the month of May. If the state selective service office had given permission to clear through the social service exchange the names of returned veterans reported to the local Dayton boards, we would have had an accurate index of the proportions of these problems among the total number of men already returned. Failing this, accurate exchange clearance was taken of a representative sample of the men who have registered with the veterans information center. Seventeen percent of these had so far received services from public assistance, casework, and other social agencies.

A similar index was given us by personnel men who said that about that proportion "are restless, have trouble adjusting to their jobs, or for one reason or another require special attention and consideration."

Fifteen to 20 percent of the 26,000 men and women now in the armed services would mean that Dayton's social agencies should prepare in round numbers for between 4,000 and 5,000 families who will require their services. At the moment, this may be more of a guesstimate than an estimate. For many of those discharged early were men who never should have been inducted, because of age, family responsibilities, mental or physical handicaps. But offsetting this will be the fact that from now on men will have been longer separated from civilian habits. Some will have been through the strain and suffering of active combat. Many will come back permanently handicapped by disabilities. And underlying all this is the fact that few social dislocations are more difficult than the transition from civilian habits to military life and back to civilian life again.

Tightening Up

Experience with even the relatively few men so far returned shows several points where Dayton would seem to need to tighten up its program.

Many of the soldiers' social difficulties are not immediately understood or recognized, either by the serviceman himself, by his friends, or by the community. Four

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fifths of the men now being served by social agencies did not seek help until more than a month after discharge, almost one half after six months, and one quarter after a full year had elapsed. On the one hand, this shows that problems develop for the veteran, just as for the civilian, under stresses and strains that may occur at any time, and that if communities take their obligations seriously, they must plan their programs so as to give him adequate assistance whenever he may need it in the long years ahead.

But it also logically points to a need for close scrutiny of present procedures for the early identification of social trouble. Without question, some of the veterans who did not find their way to social agencies until after six months or a year had elapsed, could have been much better served if their difficulties could have been known earlier, and before they assumed serious proportions.

To date, about one third of those known to the various agencies show evidence of serious social breakdown. These are the instances of divorce and separated families, of more serious mental problems, of non-support, of lesser criminal offenses, of situations complicated by many factors. These more serious situations, it is worth noting, have tended to come to the attention of the agencies later than the others—75 percent six months or more after discharge.

After the serviceman has come to the attention of some agency, Dayton's present facilities and procedures for evolving a thorough diagnosis of his problems show certain elements of weakness. In the first place, little psychiatric service is now available. A mental hygiene clinic, traditionally limiting its service to children, and a family welfare association with arrangements for a very small amount of psychiatric consultation are the only two local agencies with any such resources. Some out-patient psychiatric service is rendered at the regional office of the Veterans Administration, but it is little used for Dayton cases.

In the second place, only a relatively small proportion of the men with adjustment difficulties are finding their way to generalized family casework agencies. This means that few are benefiting from a thorough over-all case study of their individual and family troubles. Instead, most of the men are receiving some specific assistance which, while of immediate value, may nevertheless be too little related to basic long range problems.

Veterans Information Center

Dayton's Veterans Information Center was organized last November by a committee of the Dayton District Development Committee, an over-all citizen group, formed through the leadership of W. M. Cotton, director of community relations of the National Cash Register Company. Its pleasant and suitable quarters are housed two doors from the American Red Cross and just across the street from the U. S. Employment Service.

Through its director, Daniel J. Davitt, and the committee in charge, of which Emerson H. Landis, superintendent of schools, is chairman, cordial working relationships have been established with many important community groups. A budget of $15,000 is met by contributions from members of the development committee.

The usefulness of the center has been well demonstrated. Over 1,600 of the veterans now back have registered with it. More than 2,100 inquiries have been answered. Veterans have wanted to know how to exercise their rights for assistance in getting further education, about their government insurance, about employment opportunities, and many other matters.

The director of the center does most of the interviewing and has been able himself to answer about half of the inquiries received to date. Others are referred to the Veterans Administration, the U. S. Employment Service, and other appropriate sources. Beginning early in the year, a representative of the Veterans Administration has kept an office in the center, and 41 percent of the inquiries in May were referred to him.

What the Veteran Wants

From the beginning, the center has felt its principal function was to give the veteran information which he wanted and requested. Most of his requests—62 percent—have been about claims and benefits. A smaller number — 11 percent — have been about employment. Only rarely does he ask outright about the personal or family problems that may be troubling him.

When he does, he is referred to the referral agent of the Council of Social Agencies, employed by the American Red Cross, two doors down the street. This arrangement was made by the center and the veterans advisory committee of the Council of Social Agencies. The referral agent's responsibility in turn is to refer cases to the other agencies when she feels that they need service other than from the Red Cross. In May, the Red Cross received eight referrals from the center and referred four to other agencies.

By the nature of its service, the Red Cross also receives directly a substantial flow of applications for assistance. In May this included 138 veterans' cases. In that month, also, 17 of its own applicants were referred to other agencies.

It is clear, therefore, that the center and the Red Cross are not playing an important role in the referral of servicemen for service by other community agencies. Men are mainly finding their way to social agencies on their own initiative, by recommendation of friends, or by referral from other sources. For some, this is working out successfully. But others are not getting immediately to the agency best equipped to meet their needs. For still others, delay is allowing difficulties to pile up which might have been avoided by service given at an earlier date.

One solution already suggested is that a skilled casework interviewer be placed in the center in the hope that she could assist in the early identification of social problems and in their surer referral to the agencies best equipped to meet them.

For Dayton's Own

All of America is eager to ease the transition of its sons and daughters back to the pursuits of peace and happiness. The early passage of the GI Bill of Rights, with benefits and provisions far in advance of those available to the veterans of World War I, the supplemental state legislation providing additional rights and benefits have given expression to that eagerness. They mark an important step forward in guaranteeing for all an initial period of minimum security, and for some a small permanent compensation for the handicaps which they have incurred in our behalf.

But as we left Dayton, we felt that we had seen the results of national planning in a new perspective. We had seen it through the eyes of the man actually back in his home town. He had received, or was taking steps to receive from the federal government, his mustering out pay and other benefits to which he might be entitled. He had made arrangements about his insurance. These were assets with real and tangible values. But when he was ready to seek advice about the kind of job for which he should prepare himself, or to determine the course of his further education, or when he became ill, or had trouble with his wife, or trouble with the law, or needed financial help to tide him over some temporary emergency, he had to find that help at home in his home town.

Through his eyes we had seen how one typical city was discharging that responsibility. We had seen opportunities for improvement — for better vocational counseling, for more psychiatric service, for a fuller use of its facilities for social diagnosis, for a better direction of men to appropriate agencies and services. But significantly, we had also seen a community gaining in wisdom and experience, intelligently equipping itself to undertake its local share of the total job ahead.

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Undergraduates Look at Social Work

HERBERT H. STROUP, instructor in the department of sociology and anthropology, Brooklyn College, counsels and learns.

WHAT does the present generation of college students think of social work? Are many of them interested in it as a professional career? If so, why? How much do they know about the opportunities social work has to offer?

Interesting answers to such questions as these have been one result of a new counseling service at Brooklyn College, one of New York City's large city-maintained educational institutions. Set up last fall to "provide students interested in careers in the social service with an opportunity of securing advice," the college's office of pre-social work has given consultation to about thirty students a week who were thinking of social work as a professional career.

At the outset, the counselor tries to learn why the student has become interested in social work rather than some other profession or vocation. Surprisingly enough, the reasons, while varying with the individual students, nevertheless fall into a recurring pattern. While it would be difficult to weigh the responses in sequence or order of importance, taken together, the reasons most commonly expressed give a composite picture of attitudes, information, and misinformation that should be of interest to leaders of a profession in which there is an obvious and substantial undergraduate interest. They could be grouped as follows:

Expressing Liberalism

Liberalism and social work are subject and predicate to some students. They think of social work as being a "liberal" profession, and have more trust in its social techniques than in political devices for effecting social change.

Offset to Physical Science

Many students are aware of the social problems which have followed in the wake of the rapid development of the physical sciences. They say: "Science is all right, but . . . it has complicated our social world." "Technology has outstripped morality." "We have the means to live, but cannot find the opportunity." "Our hope for the future lies in the development of the social sciences."

These students often seem to believe that social work offers an opportunity to contribute to the "science of living." They are attracted by its efforts to alleviate personal, group, and community problems. But generally, they want to know what efforts social workers are making to bring about social reform. They are apt to be critical of social work for not engaging more vigorously in social action.

Sense of Responsibility

Some students, because they have not entered the armed services, are conscious of owing a debt to society, to their friends, to themselves. Most of them, however, do not feel guilty about this obligation, and express their concern in healthy, vital terms. They consider themselves privileged for having the opportunity to attend college in a war period, and they would like to enter some field where they could use their advantages for the benefit of those who were not so fortunate.

Interest in People

Other students are naturally drawn to persons with problems. They speak of a "native curiosity" about personal problems, and believe that this is fundamental to any desire to be a social worker. Usually these students cannot "rationally" explain this interest, but accept it for what they think it is—"natural."

Professional Status

More than a few students are concerned with achieving a social status that is missing in their background. They see in social work an occupation which elevates the practitioner to a level with physicians, lawyers, ministers, teachers. For one reason or another, they cannot or do not wish to enter one of these professions. Social work appeals to them because it carries the status of a profession, because its training program is relatively brief, and because the initial hardships are not so severe as in other professions. These students usually are not content with the B.A. degree, but wish to obtain a graduate degree so that they will be among the "élite" of the profession.

Job Opportunities

Again, students are preparing for a career in social work for the very practical reason that they believe there are many available positions open for trained workers. In the need for rehabilitating returning members of the armed forces, in the disruptions brought about through moving populations, in the changing status of the family due to war experiences, they see evidence that social workers will be needed in even greater numbers. A very few of the students interviewed declared that they wished to enter social work because, "if there is a depression, social work will be one of the few occupations which will not suffer, but may even benefit."

Personal Experience

A scant number of students have had practical experience "on the receiving end" of social work. They have had some private difficulty which has led them to call upon the services of social agencies. In turn, they have felt that they would like to help people in a similar fashion.

Vocational Tests

The college offers opportunities for vocational testing, using most commonly the Strong-Stanford test of vocational interest, although other tests have been successfully employed. While the findings of these tests are never used by the counselor as conclusive proof of any vocational preference, they sometimes aid in making up the mind of the student under guidance. A few students have reported preference for social work on the basis of tests administered outside the college, by private vocational guidance agencies, the federal employment service, and other agencies.

Direct Advice

Some students have been told that they would make suitable social workers, by relatives who are social workers, by instructors in the college, by friends or vocational counselors, either within the college or without. Leaders of activities in which the students at one time or another have been engaged, such as club work, camping, counseling, have urged them to select social work as a career.

Last Resort

Often students say that they would like to enter social work because they have tried to work out a "major" in the physical sciences or in the arts without much promise of success. They turn, then, to the social sciences and social work as a last resort.

Personal Development

A few students admit that they are not looking forward to being professionally employed all their lives. Women, who

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may be counting on marriage, say that preparation for social work might help them to raise a family more intelligently. Other students think that social work preparation will enable them to develop strong, healthy personalities. Their wish to enter social work may mirror a basic inadequacy in the personal makeup of the student: he seeks to solve his problem by solving the problems of others.

Every student who is considering social work as a profession has his "reasons." To him at least, they are good reasons, compounded out of what he is as a person, and what he thinks he knows about social work and social science. Although the student may cling to one explanation as the complete "rationale" of his choice or interest, there is actually rarely a case in which many of the factors listed above are not involved. It is the task of the counselor to help the student re-interpret his interest and his judgments in the light of social work's vocational realities.

THE BLIND HAVE FUN, TOO

WALTER DUCKAT

Chaplain, N. Y. Guild for the Jewish Blind, Yonkers, N. Y.

UNFORTUNATELY, the rocking chair has too long been a symbol of old age. We should not toss our old people upon the scrap heap when they reach the twilight of their life. Particularly we should not do that when aged people have the additional handicap of failing sight, or blindness.

Institutional managers, in recent years, have had increasing opportunity to develop methods of making more satisfying the closing years of the aged blind. For a number of years, institutional care has been more and more necessary for them. Modern city apartments are small; children have neither the time nor inclination to give adequate attention to their parents; the war has compelled many women to become the wage earners.

When added to the fact of blindness, this necessity to be separated from their family often strikes the aged blind persons as a last cruel blow of fate. One of the main tasks of the institution is to overcome this feeling. There must be effective orientation before admission, and an effectively administered program of activities. No one program will satisfy all people, but given a varied and flexible plan, most of the inmates will find something suited to their tastes. Occupational therapy, opportunities to read and listen to the radio, encouragement of friendly visiting by relatives and neighbors, all should be a part of any well-managed institutional program.

Group Work Experiment

About two years ago, however, the Yonkers Home for the N. Y. Guild felt that it should go further than this and experiment with a more varied program of group work for some of its aged people, in addition to occupational therapy and other activities.

At that time, the Home had a children's department, now discontinued. The staff helped the children form a club to provide entertainment for the aged residents and, incidentally, for themselves as well. The club celebrated the birthdays of the residents and successfully ran a number of entertainments and parties. After the children left, the club was taken over by the adults who, of course, elect their own officers and conduct their own meetings.

At their gatherings and socials, the men and women residents meet in an informal atmosphere. They take special pains to look their best, which is all to the good, for they seem imbued with more zest and *joie de vivre*. The club and its activities provide release from the inevitable dullness of routine communal living. It not only gives the members of the home an opportunity to become better acquainted, but provides valuable lessons in group living.

Membership is open to all residents whose ages range from thirty to ninety-six. Dues of ten cents a month defray the expenses of socials as well as contributions to the Red Cross and other national and overseas relief agencies. Sales of war bonds and stamps have been conducted.

The club plans and arranges parties for religious and secular occasions, including refreshments served by partially sighted members. Committee members and club officials appear to thrive on their newly gained responsibilities.

Not the least significant function of the club is the opportunity it affords to the members to express their opinions about the policies and practices of the administration. No effort is made to dominate the club, but if it requests counsel or assistance, it is cheerfully given.

Another activity consists of two discussion groups: one for the Yiddish speaking residents and another for those who are more at home with English. Topics in both groups range from the Bible to contemporary social problems. It is still a stirring experience to witness the keen interest and enthusiasm which the participants display. Frequently, under the heat of controversy, some over-zealous member has to be curbed and reminded that comments must be impersonal. Discussions of topics treated often continue in small groups long after the meeting has ended. One by-product of these sessions is that formerly timid folk have learned to speak on their feet. Others have been encouraged to delve further on topics discussed, in Braille or through the use of talking books. Still others have been prompted to listen to the Town Hall of the Air and other similar forums.

Dramatics, Too

Dramatics, too, while no novelty among younger sightless folk, have been adapted effectively for the aged blind. Skits, songs, and minstrel type of shows are readily shaped into a creative dramatics program. Participants and audience enjoy these home grown products immensely. Glee clubs, as well as old-fashioned "sings" find a welcome response. In the summer the welkin rings with the mixed voices of grandfathers and grandmothers who are comfortably seated in a shady spot.

Another successful experiment was the launching of a monthly magazine. It required some time and persuasion to overcome the prophets of doom who argued that this couldn't work. Ultimately, reporters were assigned to cover the news in the men's and women's departments. News stories are dictated to the reporters who transcribe in Braille or on the typewriter. Contributions of any sort are welcomed: poems, articles, stories, humor, puzzles, and so on. Some of the written autobiographical experiences have been extremely interesting, since many of our residents have lived in various parts of the world. The magazine is read to the residents at their meetings. Copies are usually sent, upon request of authors, to their children or other kinsmen.

It is a first principle in the treatment of any group of maladjusted people that they must be given the opportunity of developing and maintaining their feelings of self-esteem. On the one hand, there is danger that institutionalized living may obliterate the personality of the individual. On the other hand, a well-managed institution can help bring it into full flower. All who enter a home for the aged blind should be guided into forms of activity in harmony with their interests and capacities. Some will be resistive to any such aid, but others will find new interests and new hope which will invest their last days with more beauty and purpose.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

AGITATION FOR REVIVING Civilian Conservation Corps is gaining headway in Congress. Even some of its old enemies are now beginning to murmur that maybe the CCC had its points. Prodding by the lumber interests, who are definitely in favor of a CCC revival, may possibly be back of some of this change in attitude.

Others suggest that the proposed compulsory military service program for eighteen-year-olds might be softened by making it a modified and somewhat militarized version of the old camps. Such a step, they argue, would give the boys something worthwhile to do besides drill, and would prevent the boredom that was rapidly demoralizing some of the camps after the draft act of 1940 went into effect and before the country was actually at war.

The proposal will raise outraged cries from those who, when CCC first opened, feared the militarization of the program. Proponents, however, feel that we are going to have military service anyway, and the incorporation of the CCC idea might remove some of the dangers. Anyway, they point out, the CCC plan would reduce the cost to the taxpayers, who, under such a program, would get some definite return for their money.

THE HOUSE APPROVED THE ANTI-poll tax bill, and it went to the Senate where, no doubt, it will remain undisturbed. For the House to pass the bill and the Senate to ignore it has become almost routine.

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AT THE EASTERN REGIONAL CONference of the National Woman's Party in Atlantic City, the gals passed a resolution condemning the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill on the grounds that it discriminates against women workers.

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ACTION IN SAN FRANCISCO ON the Spanish situation has encouraged Coffee of Washington to resume his activities in behalf of HR 100 calling for severance of diplomatic relationship between this country and Franco's government.

The Coffee bill was introduced at the beginning of this session but, to date, no action has been taken by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Coffee has considered filing a petition (which he may eventually have to come to), but petitions are slow work—as witness the Norton FEPC bill.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE COMPROMISE ON THE FAIR Employment Practice Committee saved the agency temporarily, but effected no real decision. The battle has still to be won (or lost).

The agency was given $250,000, less than half the sum requested, with orders to liquidate on or by June 1 of next year, unless Congress changes its mind.

Since 1946 is an election year, it is a fair guess that FEPC will be heard of from time to time from here on out.

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THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON Postwar Military Policy has concluded its hearings on military service and expects to file a report in the near future with, perhaps, suggestions for legislation. To date, the only actual bill on the subject before Congress is HR 515, sponsored by Chairman May of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. May has indicated that he does not plan holding hearings on his bill until after the Woodrum committee report has been received and studied, and the membership has returned from its longed for midsummer holiday. In the meantime, the pros and cons have had a chance to air their views before the other committee, which does not have authority to initiate legislation and, Mr. May hopes, much of the heat has been taken out of the subject.

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HEARINGS ON THE 60,000,000 JOB bill are scheduled for midsummer, but may be postponed until after Labor Day. Decision depends upon the possibility of a Congressional recess as well as a number of other factors.

On the House side, Wright Patman of Texas, sponsor of the House bill, has gathered some seventy-two of his colleagues as co-sponsors. The seventy-two have appointed a twelve-man executive committee, with Outland of California as chairman. Their summer program includes a nationwide educational program, with the sponsors touring the country in behalf of the bill. The tour has taken on the nature of a crusade, with Mr. Outland declaring the bill "the most constructive single piece of legislation in the history of this nation"—which would seem to cover quite a lot of territory.

Sponsors of the bill in the Senate are Murray of Montana, Wagner of New York, Thomas of Utah, and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. These four plan to do a little touring themselves this summer if the recess is approved and the hearings are postponed.

Incidentally, the White House, via Mr. Vinson, has approved the bill.

THE DELUSION THAT IT WILL BE possible to solve unemployment by retiring the old folks is reflected in a bill introduced by Representative Samuel A. Weiss of Pennsylvania amending the Social Security Act to provide old age and survivors insurance payments at 60 years instead of 65. "Something has to be done to create more job opportunities," says Mr. Weiss. "Persuading old people to retire is one method."

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AFTER A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO make sense out of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee), Hart of New Jersey has resigned as chairman, and Rankin has served notice that the new chairman must be acceptable to him—or else.

From the beginning Rankin took the committee away from Hart and ran away with it. The gentleman from New Jersey, a Hague man, has never been accused of being a flaming liberal, but apparently Rankin was too much for him.

John Stephen Wood of Georgia will succeed Hart as chairman of the committee. Wood has Rankin's approval but was not the Mississippian's choice. He ranks as a conservative, but not of the Rankin stripe. He may be able to quell some of the latter's wilder outbursts, although that probably is too much to ask.

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SOCIAL PROTECTION FEATURES OF the Office of Community War Services program may be rescued in the Senate or, at least, OCWS is so hoping. The House wiped out the entire agency.

Sex may save the whole program. Friends of OCWS are arguing that the social protection features would be more or less valueless alone. There was a lot of good psychology as well as bawdy humor in some of the old jokes on the matter of substitutes.

Pierce Scholander

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Welfare in Wisconsin

When the 1945 Wisconsin legislative session recessed last month, it had disposed of all legislation pending before it, including a number of bills affecting social welfare. While vetoes of some of these measures by the governor is possible, none is anticipated.

The Wisconsin Welfare Council reports that at least three bills of major importance were enacted: the state institution building program; the revision of public assistance and social security laws based on the report of the Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Relief Laws; and the enabling legislation to provide a pattern for integration of county welfare services. (See *Survey Midmonthly,* April 1945, page 117.)

Among other constructive pieces of public welfare legislation reported by the council were bills providing for: family care of mental patients from state institutions; family care and treatment of persons committed to the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools; a Wisconsin diagnostic center; public assistance for totally disabled persons; creation of an interim committee to study juvenile delinquency; free public care for the tuberculous; a unified state veterans department; liberalized public housing enabling acts.

A bill to license and supervise boarding and convalescent homes, although drafted, was somehow lost in the shuffle before the deadline for the introduction of bills.

The one piece of retrogressive welfare legislation was that affecting detention of juvenile delinquents in country jails. However, the council states that "Even with its limited gains and some disappointments, the present session has brought more progress in the welfare field than any session since 1939."

The welfare bills passed included:

Relief and Social Security. The interim committee bill, revising and codifying public assistance laws, was finally enacted without substantial amendment except in appropriations provisions, so that all constructive revision and codification features were retained. None of the benefits liberalizing eligibility rules or adequacy of standards were jeopardized by the cut in appropriations.

Aid to Totally Disabled. In the public assistance field an act provides for a new special category of aid to totally disabled persons. The liberal provisions of this law are all the more notable because the state is here launching upon a new program without the impetus of federal participation. Any totally disabled citizen of Wisconsin who has resided in the state for one year and is between seventeen and sixty-five years of age is eligible for aid in accordance with need but not to exceed $80 a month, provided he does not reside in a public institution. The aid is to be administered by county welfare departments, the state paying 50 percent of costs.

Corrections and Juvenile Delinquency. Among new laws in the field of corrections is one abolishing the present statutory parole board, enabling the state department of public welfare to administer parole functions. Another provides awards to prisoners for good conduct. Family care treatment of inmates committed to Boys and Girls' Industrial Schools is made possible under another law permitting placements in selected foster homes.

Two joint resolutions adopted create legislative interim committees; one, to study juvenile delinquency and recommend means of prevention and needed facilities for treatment; the other, to codify and revise the criminal statutes. The first committee is also expected to give consideration to the proposed Youth Corrections Act., tabled by the 1945 legislature.

Family Welfare. Besides the law on presumption of legitimacy, another measure affects family welfare. This permits courts to order a husband to support his family even where a divorce or legal separation has not been consummated.

Public Welfare Administration. The most significant new law affecting public welfare administration is one providing for integration of county welfare services. Under its provisions the county welfare departments are authorized to carry out child welfare responsibilities that only private child welfare agencies have heretofore been permitted to exercise.

State and County Institutions. The state public welfare institutional building program enacted by the present legislature, together with that provided by the 1943 legislature, sets up a total of about $11,000,000 for the most urgent building needs. This falls short by at least $4,000,000 of the minimum needs, but there is every indication that legislators are determined to complete this program in the next legislature.

Another measure appropriated $600,000 for a diagnostic center to be established at or near the Wisconsin General Hospital for study and diagnosis of persons committed to state institutions. Another new law, incorporated in the interim committee bill, permits voluntary admissions to county homes.

Child Welfare. There were at least a dozen bills in the present session affecting child welfare, among them: (a) a law affecting presumption of legitimacy providing that a husband or wife may testify in any action to prove the illegitimacy of a child born to the wife, whereas heretofore neither the husband nor wife was permitted to testify, and the alleged illegitimate child was presumed to be legitimate under the law; (b) to permit termination of parental rights for sufficient and proper of parental rights for sufficient reasons other than desertion or willful neglect.

Mental Hygiene. Three bills of special significance to mental hygiene were passed. One provides for voluntary admissions to mental institutions without the usual requirement of court commitment. The second is an amendment of the state vocational rehabilitation statute, which redefines the term handicapped person to include persons with mental handicaps as well as physical. The third provides for family care of mental patients.

Public Health. In the field of public health two new laws are worth noting. One provides for public sanatorium care for tuberculosis for any person with five years of residence or legal settlement in Wisconsin. The other provides that prepayment medical care plans may be established and operated by state or county medical societies subject to provisions of state insurance laws except as to capitalization requirements. Free choice of physicians would have to be guaranteed.

Veterans Legislation. Two important laws affecting the welfare of veterans have been enacted. One sets up a unified state department for veterans to integrate veterans functions heretofore scattered through several different departments and agencies. The other revamps and modernizes the old county soldiers and sailors relief commission, now to be known as County Veterans Service Commission, and provides for a veterans coordinating council in each county.

Slum Clearance and Redevelopment. There are two new measures in this field: one permits cities to employ the powers of eminent domain and the public credit to acquire blighted areas for socially

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and economically sound redevelopment: the other encourages enterprise to enter into such redevelopment projects by increasing the incentive by way of interest allowed on investment and lengthening the period for amortization.

Debt Side of the Ledger. In addition to the Youth Correction Act, which failed of passage, other measures to lose out were: a bill pertaining to civil service for division heads and a reorganization in the state department of public welfare to integrate administration of child welfare and public assistance in a new division of social welfare; another to make dependent children in foster homes eligible for aid to dependent children; and still another, to provide a state aid subsidy of $1,000 to every county employing a child welfare worker. The legislature showed no interest in a measure to set up a state system of compulsory health insurance.

The Public's Health

California, where there has been considerable interest in public health measures during the last few months, saw another piece of health legislation killed recently. In May, a bill was introduced into the state assembly providing for a statewide program of compulsory hospital insurance. This was a compromise effort to get legislation enacted this session, since both the governor's bill for compulsory medical and hospital care and the CIO bill, also offering comprehensive services, had been killed in committee. The hospitalization bill was sponsored jointly by the governor, the CIO, and the state Federation of Labor, and represented a major point of agreement between these groups, which had differed in their proposals for a more comprehensive program.

The bill offered complete hospital care to workers and their dependents, and to self-employed persons (including farmers) through group enrollment. Employe payments would have been one half of one percent of earnings, to be matched by equal employer contributions. The Northern California Union Health Committee in its *Newsletter* said: "To the average California family these provisions would have meant securing the same benefits offered by Blue Cross, but at a considerable saving."

Federal Legislation

In addition to the over-all Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, Congress has before it many other matters relating to medical care. Officials of the American Medical Association have asked the President to appoint a special commission to investigate the veterans services. One pending bill would provide federal funds to aid states and local governments in dealing with dental disease. A second would establish a national institute of dental research under the U. S. Public Health Service. Both these bills are reported to have the cooperation of the American Dental Association. Another bill proposes the establishment of a national neuropsychiatric institute as the center for research and for training personnel in this field of medicine. A third would appropriate $20,000,000 for a poliomyelitis clinic to be run by a board of five persons, all of whom must have had polio and been treated by Sister Kenny's methods.

Naval Hospitals

Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, surgeon general of the navy, recently announced plans to establish several new naval hospitals and expand already existing facilities "to meet the emergency of increased casualties expected as the Pacific frontiers are pushed closer to the enemy's mainland fortresses in Japan and China. . . . Our first consideration, our most patriotic cause, must be to provide the finest medical and nursing care for our wounded men." To meet these requirements, the navy needs at least 4,000 more doctors and 10,000 hospital corps WAVES. In its present recruiting drive, the aim of the WAVES is 2,000 enlistments a month, of which one half will be assigned to hospital corps duty.

Medical Schools

The Association of American Medical Colleges in cooperation with the American Association of Medical Social Workers has set up a committee to study the teaching of the social and environmental factors in medicine as now carried on in medical schools in this country. The study will be financed by a grant from the Milbank Memorial Fund. Co-chairmen of the committee are Dr. J. A. Curran, president of the Long Island College of Medicine, and Eleanor Cockerill of the School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. The executive secretary is Harriett M. Bartlett, 49 Fruit Street, Boston 14, Mass.

Venereal Disease

Findings from a study of migrant farm workers in four New Jersey counties show: 1. The rate of infection was high, particularly among women between the ages of fifteen to twenty-one. Among these, 6.3 percent had syphilis and 30.6 percent gonorrhea. 2. Most of the infections were imported to New Jersey. 3. Living conditions favored the spread of the disease. 4. Routine medical examination and prompt application of rapid treatment methods were badly needed.

Revision of the New York public health law now makes it posible for full time health offices to advise examination by a physician; if the person refuses, order him to do so; upon continued refusal, to apply for a court order which may direct submission to examination or to alternative quarantine. Secrecy of the court proceedings is guaranteed by hearings in chambers, sealing of the records, and change in court jurisdiction.

• Sponsors of Birmingham's (Ala.) VD campaign arranged a tie-up with a local taxi company, so that people who "flunked" their Wassermann tests at the examination station were sent by taxicab, free, to a hospital which dispenses penicillin for treatment.

• A survey of results of four different schedules of penicillin treatment, made at the Rapid Treatment Center of Bellevue Hospital, New York, showed success ranging from 84.3 percent to 96 percent. Another study of 1,060 cases, conducted cooperatively by 137 physicians in different sections of the country, showed 91.2 percent successful.

In Print

"A Food and Nutrition Program for the Nation" is another of the National Planning Association's comprehensive reports on problems of public policy. Planning Pamphlet No. 46 from the National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street, N. W., Washington 6, price 25 cents. . . "Inebriety, Social Integration and Marriage," by Seldon D. Bacon, Ph.D., reports results from the study of 1,200 inebriates. Price 75 cents from the *Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol*, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. . . . "Combating Venereal Disease," by Robert W. Kenny, attorney general of California, summarizes state laws and procedures. From the State Printing Office, Sacramento, Calif. . . . "Hospital Care of the Indigent and Medically Indigent in New Jersey," a review of policies and legal resources. From the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J. . . . "Antecedents of the National Tuberculosis Association," by Robert G. Patterson, Ph.D., tells of the historical background of the anti-tuberculosis movement. Price 25 cents from the National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19. . . . "The Farthest Corner" by Winthrop Morgan Phelps, M.D., and T. Arthur Turner. An outline of the problem of cerebral palsy, in text and pictures. From the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., Elyria, Ohio. . . . "Selected Bibliography on Medical Economics," by Helen Hollingsworth and Margaret C. Klem. Bureau Memoran-

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dum No. 60 from the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C. . . . "Health Care for Americans," by C.-E. A. Winslow. Facts about the nation's health program. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 104 from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, price 10 cents. . . . Health Education Bibliographies, from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6.

Tuberculosis

Mortality from tuberculosis has increased 8 percent in the last three years and further increases are expected, according to Frank Kiernan, executive director of the New York Tuberculosis Association. The pattern of other wars is repeating itself "and those who have moved to industrial areas already are reacting to long hours of intensive work, crowded living conditions, and inadequate diets."

Wisconsin has become the fifth state to pass a law providing for free care of all tubercular cases with legal residence in the state, regardless of ability to pay. Illinois, New York, Arkansas, and Oklahoma are the other states with such laws.

Poliomyelitis

A total of 2,196 inquiries regarding physical therapy scholarships were received between March 19 and May 15, as a result of the announcement of its $1,267,600 physical therapy program by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Three hundred and eighty-one were from men; the remainder, women.

Children

Findings and recommendations of Los Angeles' second conference on "Childhood and Youth in Wartime" have been published in a summary volume "Today's Children in Tomorrow's World." (Price 75 cents from the Council of Social Agencies, 1150 So. Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif.)

Primarily a lay conference, sponsored by such groups as the board of education, Parent-Teachers' Association, the California State Youth Authority, and so on, the purpose was not only to discuss all phases of youth problems but also to make significant recommendations. Included in the latter were: endorsement of a proposal to establish a visiting teacher program; creation of a citizen council on public education; expansion of services by the Child Guidance Clinic, including the establishment of a study home; better dental care for children; enforcement of laws affecting the employment of minors; expansion of camping services.

Delinquency Correlations

Correlations between delinquency rates and housing, economic status, tuberculosis, educational attainment, gainfully employed women, and racial groups are presented in a recent study made by the Houston, Tex., Council of Social Agencies. High correlations are evident in poor housing areas, among families of lower income groups, lesser levels of educational attainment, and where the tuberculosis rate is high. Little relationship was found between delinquency and the employment of women.

Citizenship Training

Beginning in September, the Rhode Island division of probation and parole will provide citizenship training for a selected number of boys under its supervision. Courses in the vocational arts and recreation activities will also be made available through the Providence school department.

Recreation Trends

The trend toward municipally operated recreation enterprises has been greatly stimulated by the war, according to reports prepared by the International City Managers Association for its 1945 Municipal Year Book. Many cities and small towns have established new recreation departments, or appointed recreation commissions. Boston's new Board of Recreation is an example. Consisting of six members, four appointed by Governor Tobin while he was still mayor, and two appointed by the school committee, the new board will attempt to study community needs as a whole, and to unify municipal recreation services. Responsibility for such services up to now has been divided between the park department and the school department. The board has no legal authority to control the personnel or the facilities of these departments, but its recommendations are expected to serve as useful guideposts.

Not only have many new commissions been established, but also many departments have been provided with full time recreation superintendents or directors. At least 17 cities and counties employed superintendents on a full time year round basis for the first time during 1944. New state recreation agencies helped foster the establishment of local authorities.

Good Results

A controlled experiment in Greenwich, S. C., gives factual evidence of results which can be obtained when good casework service is made available to sexually delinquent girls and women. By arrangement with the Municipal Court, 100 cases were referred to social agencies for treatment. After thirteen months, 67 had definitely responded to treatment. The greatest response was in situations where court action was suspended or withdrawn.

Professional

Social, health, and welfare workers in forty-three cities have applied for enrollment in the newly formed National Health and Welfare Retirement Association, Inc., since it began to receive applications on April 15, according to Gerard Swope, chairman of the board of the association. New vice-presidents elected include: Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Mrs. Charles S. Brown, trustee of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; John O. Stubbs, Boston, Mass. New trustees include: Mrs. Alan Hay Moons of Salt Lake City, national president of the Girl Scouts of America; Charles A. Stair, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., New Orleans, La.; Lisle Baker, Jr., vice-president and treasurer, *Courier Journal and Times*, Louisville, Ky.; Harry P. Wareham, manager, Community Chest, Rochester, N. Y.

Selective Service Cooperation

Allan Stone, research director of the Wilder Foundation, St. Paul, has issued a two-year summary of experience in clearing all names of inductees from St. Paul and Ramsey County through the Social Service Exchange. Out of a total of 18,246, 71.5 percent of the registrants or their families were found to have been known to one or more health or welfare agencies. Highest proportion from any one draft board was 88 percent, while local board No. 3 covering, on the whole, the best housing areas of the city, showed 45.8 percent. As a result of the clearance, social and medical histories were prepared on 2,237 cases where it was indicated that the information would be of value to examining psychiatrists.

Personal Notes

Dr. Eveline M. Burns, former chief economist of the National Resources Planning Board, is now a lecturer in social administration at the University of Pittsburgh.

Douglas Poteat, until recently deputy commissioner of the Pacific Ocean areas of the American Red Cross, has been appointed the executive vice-chairman of the national organization.

Arthur E. Fink is the new director of the division of public welfare and social

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work of the University of North Carolina. Most recently, Mr. Fink was associate director of the Social Security Division of the Federal Security Agency.

George Hamilton, campaign specialist for Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and director of the special services division of the National War Fund, has resigned as of July 1, to become director of the Seattle War and Community Chest.

Harold Mager, formerly editor-in-chief of the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, has left to become the director of public relations of the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Willis H. Booth, honorary president of the International Chamber of Commerce, was recently elected to the board of the National Travelers Aid Society.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Stephenson, USN, retired, has been named acting managing director of the American Cancer Society. He succeeds Dr. Clarence C. Little, managing director since 1929, who will devote his time to the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Me.

Casework Trends

A nine-year downward trend in applications, intake, and active cases for family casework agencies is reflected in the 1944 report of "Operation Statistics of Selected Family Casework Agencies," issued by Ralph Hurlin, director of the department of statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation. The curve leveled off in 1944, however, showing little variation from 1943. Price 25 cents from the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Deputy Commissioner

On August first Harry O. Page, former Commissioner of Health and Welfare for the State of Maine, took up his new duties as deputy commissioner in the New York state department of social welfare. He will head up the state-local activities of the department's relationship's with local public and private welfare agencies and institutions, at the central office in Albany.

Before coming to the Maine position in 1942, Mr. Page had been New Hampshire commissioner of public welfare for seven years. He is president of the National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators, and also a member of the executive committee of the American Public Welfare Association.

Workers Wanted

The American Red Cross is actively recruiting for 750 trained social workers for administrative, supervisory, and staff positions in military hospitals, largely in the United States. Salaries range from $170 to $350 monthly, depending on education, experience, and job assignment. Quarters are provided, or if not available in the hospital, an additional allowance is made. Free uniforms are also issued. Also available for both hospital and home service are 600 one year fellowships, each carrying tuition and maintenance of $100 per month.

Clara Paul Paige

After eighteen years as its director of public assistance, Clara Paul Paige resigned last month from the Cook County (Chicago) Bureau of Public Welfare. The years of her administration were years of great changes in public welfare, and she played a leading part in bringing them about. At first, the bureau was a general relief agency, dispensing rations, coal, milk, and sometimes shoes. During the depression, cash relief and family budgets were inaugurated. In 1936, she was loaned to help organize the Chicago Relief Administration, which took over general relief responsibilities, later returning to administer the public assistance program under the federal security act.

In her background was training at the New York School of Social Work and the Chicago School of Social Service Administration, casework with the United Charities of Chicago, residence at Hull House with Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop, Dr. Alice Hamilton, and Ellen Gates Starr. On the eve of her leaving, Chicago, appropriately, did her honor at a reception held at the university.

In Print

As an aid to in-service training, Cordelia Cox, faculty member of the Richmond School of Social Work, and Ella W. Reed of the staff of the American Public Welfare Association, have just published a series of selected interviews and case studies for particular use by discussion groups. Four interviews deal with problems of application, eligibility, and support by children; two with situations in which the major service needed is "counseling" and "listening." The case studies presented deal with typical situations among public welfare clients. In each instance, editorial comment points up significant factors in procedure and approach. "Interviews and Case Studies in Public Welfare," price 75 cents from the American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

The case for the CIO War Relief Committee's union counseling plan is graphically presented in "Union Counseling, a New CIO Service for Industrial Workers." Discussion of what it is, how it began, getting the program going, is well interspersed with illustrative photographs and cartoons. From the CIO War Relief Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19.

Canadian Courses

Short course training for case aids and for group work and recreation aids is being offered this summer by the University of Toronto School of Social Work, and will be renewed during the academic year 1945 to 1946 if the demand warrants. The course covers 12 weeks and is open to persons with a bachelor's degree, or to staff members of social agencies, or to ex-servicemen or women with an educational standing of at least junior matriculation. Case aid trainees who agree to accept positions with the Dominion department of national defense, or with public or private organizations serving Dominion war departments, may receive tuition fees and also maintenance allowances ranging from $7 to $18 per week, depending on marital status and place of residence. For group and recreational aids, ten scholarships of $200 are available from the YWCA, provided the applicant agrees to accept employment with the agency on completion of the course.

BARBARA STORY QUINN, well-known for many years as assistant director of the Commonwealth Fund, died suddenly last month, after a brief illness. A graduate of Columbia University and the New York School of Social Work, she joined the staff of the Charity Organization Society in 1915 and in 1918 became the assistant director of the National Information Bureau. Her work with the Commonwealth Fund began in 1922, and during the ensuing years she played an important role in shaping its program in the fields of medical education and research.

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BOOK REVIEWS

JOBS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, by Louise Neuschutz. Bernard Ackerman. $3.

THIS BOOK READS LIKE A TWENTIETH century edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac," for disabled people. It is full of general information about various types of disability, lists jobs which people with each type have performed successfully, and includes many fingernail sketches of successful, handicapped people. It includes advice in overcoming a handicap, with mention of several of the fundamental principles, and is frequently illustrated with brief case stories. The book is well documented, and the bibliography cited at the end of each chapter will be valuable to any counselor of the disabled.

The author has attempted the difficult and sometimes dangerous task, from the disabled reader's point of view, of classifying jobs in terms of disability. She repeatedly warns that every case is different, but the structure of the book nevertheless emphasizes the idea that the disability is the all important factor in selecting a vocation. Most counselors of experience would not agree.

Many of the jobs listed show imagination in selection, but one cannot escape the feeling that a great many of them look better on paper than they do in practice. Many of the unusual jobs mentioned might produce some earnings, but would seldom produce a living. In practically all cases, the information about unusual occupations ought to be regarded as suggestions only, and should be carefully studied before being embarked upon.

The book has value for the disabled person who reads it critically. It has, perhaps, more value as a reference for the counselor who frequently has difficulty thinking up unusual occupations for the client whose situation he thoroughly understands.

Daytona Beach, Fla. HENRY REDKEY

DO YOU KNOW YOUR DAUGHTER? by Alice Barr Grayson. Appleton Century. $2.50.

MATERIAL FOR THIS BOOK IS DRAWN from the letters of girls ten to seventeen years of age, who have written to the author presenting their problems and asking for help with them.

The letters are charming, humorous, pathetic, and they bring out the doubts, fears, and confusion of this age group. Mrs. Grayson's discussion is clear and intelligible. While she is gentle with parents, she is firm in pointing out their weaknesses in the treatment of their daughters. She gives an excellent presentation of the adolescent character, yet throughout the book she stresses individual differences and the importance of looking back to the needs and experiences of earlier childhood. The problems presented are those which should respond to everyday handling, because it is stated that deeply serious situations, where there is actual maladjustment, are not included because they need special care.

The chapters on boy-girl relationships and "the facts of life" are carefully worded and informative. There is recognition of the special strains falling on both parents and children during a war period.

The sympathetic approach makes it a book which would not be upsetting to parents. It should give them a better understanding of their daughters' concerns and interests, as well as some specific methods for handling the problems which arise. It should be helpful to teachers and other adults who are interested in children, particularly adolescent girls.

GLADYS HALL TAYLOR
Acting Director, Girls Service League of America

HOME OWNERSHIP: IS IT SOUND? by John P. Dean. Harper. $2.50.

TO OWN OR NOT TO OWN? WITH A huge pent up demand for homes (according to reliable authorities one and one half million new ones will be needed annually for the next decade), plus an unprecedented backlog of accumulated wartime savings, and a government loan plan for home purchases available to the millions of returning G.I.'s — how will Mr. and Mrs. America answer this question?

In this first really well documented, well thought out analysis of the problem of home buying, Dr. Dean discusses the many angles from which a home purchase should be considered, and urges the would-be home buying family to study those matters carefully before embarking on what is probably the largest single financial transaction they will ever make. One by one he lists and dissects the various considerations—technical problems and personal circumstances—at the same time highlighting the possible effects of future unknowns on the value of the property and the buyer's solvency.

Not opposed to home ownership *per se*, Dr. Dean does advocate that the buyer adopt a realistic rather than an emotional approach, and avoid an unquestioning acceptance of the home ownership tradition as the best American way. Remember, he warns, the responsibility of meeting mortgage payments and other costs will continue, regardless of changed conditions. The hundred-percenters who favor home ownership may (do) accuse Dr. Dean of giving a one sided picture. If he does, it is only in an effort to offset the propaganda for the other side so long and effectively publicized by seller, manufacturer, and even the government.

Robert S. Lynd succinctly expresses the thesis of the author in the foreword when he says: "Some families . . . unwittingly assume decidedly unwise risks in buying rather than renting. For other families home ownership can represent a solid investment in values contributing directly to the welfare of a family and society. The question is: which families and which properties?"

A little more caution in home buying as here advocated may be step number one to prevent a duplication of the flood of foreclosures that followed the building boom of the Twenties, to say nothing of the unnecessary heartaches that befell thousands of families. Dr. Dean has rendered a real public service in putting this whole question of home ownership under the microscope.

LOULA D. LASKER

WELFARE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES, by L. P. Mair. Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1944. $1.50.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE, WHICH HAS AN American office in New York, provides an interesting study describing "how the varied aims of modern social policy are put into practice" in the British Colonies. An introductory section gives the background of social policies and practices in Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Fiji and the Pacific Islands, and the West Indies. Chapters on education, labor, health, and social welfare follow. The chapter on education is particularly interesting, with its discussion of education for rural life, education of girls, the language of education, and education at labor centers. Treatment of labor, health, and social welfare includes descriptions of the organization of services in the various colonies. Space limitations made it necessary to omit coverage of the Mediterranean Colonies. LOUISE DICHMAN

(All books ordered through Survey Associates, Inc., will be postpaid)

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THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Columbia University

SUMMER INSTITUTES—1945

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Public Relations in Social Work
Natalie Linderholm

Experiences of a Veterans' Service Center
Louis Bennett, Ethel Ginsburg

Supervision in Social Case Work
Helen Harris Perlman

Current Trends in Case Work
Gordon Hamilton

August 6-17

Administrative Problems in International Social Work — *Clarence King*

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Group Work Services in the Reconversion Period — *Nathan E. Cohen*

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These seminars are open to practicing social workers. Full details may be obtained from the Registrar.

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School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER 1945

A limited number of special three week courses, carrying University credit, for experienced social workers will begin on July 16 and August 6.

ACADEMIC YEAR 1945-46

Autumn Quarter begins October 2, 1945
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Spring Quarter begins March 25, 1946

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Giving complete program and requirements for admission will be sent on request.

WHAT CAN *YOUR* TOWN DO FOR RETURNING SERVICE MEN?

The question has meaning for social workers and laymen in every city and town in the country as the veterans return.

To find some of the answers, now, while communities are planning the services which will aid veterans in their adjustment to civilian life, Bradley Buell and Reginald Robinson went first to Dayton, Ohio. Their report appears on page 187 of this issue of *Survey Midmonthly*.

Here is a first-hand study and evaluation of a going program in a mid-western city—the first study of its kind. The report describes the local services urgently required by our men when they are far along the road to civilian life as well as those needed immediately on their return. Here too is the story of how Dayton is planning to develop and improve its own social services, as indicated by current experience with the men who have already come back.

The Dayton study has significance for the citizens of your community. Reprints of the article are available for distribution—in your Chest campaign, and to board members, volunteers, and civic leaders.

REPRINT PRICES

Single copies—10c each; 25 copies—$2; 50—$3; 100—$5; 500—$20; 1000—$35

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WORKERS WANTED

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT one hour from New York City. Small agency needs Case Supervisor. Integrated case loads; participation in community planning; prefer experience in children's work, especially adolescent boys. Salary and working conditions good. Write Commissioner of Welfare, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED: Two trained and experienced case workers to work in a private child placing agency. Good salary. Write Children's Bureau, 225 N. Jefferson Street, Dayton, Ohio.

CASE WORKER, Spokane Branch, Washington Children's Home Society. Graduate training required; experience desirable. Standards stressed. Starting salary $2,040 to $2,400, depending on experience and training. Transportation paid to Spokane. Agency provides car for work. Address John F. Hall, State Director, Box 90, University Station, Seattle 5, Washington.

SOCIAL WORKERS, MALE preferred, New York City Office, New York State Training School for Boys. Salary $1800-$2300 plus 17½% war emergency compensation. Duties: General case-work services for adolescent boys. State case work experience and education. 8164 Survey.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE needs trained social workers in Public Assistance and Child Welfare. Entrance salaries $145 to $205. Applications accepted continuously. Write Merit System Council, Box 939, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CASE WORKERS who meet requirements of American Association of Social Workers; **CASE AIDES** who have B.A. Degree; full-time day or night employment. American Red Cross, 529 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois. Wabash 7850.

WANTED: EXPERIENCED GROUP WORKERS. Men and women. B'nai B'rith Youth Organization expanding its field offices throughout the U. S. and Canada. Positions open for Directors and Assistant Directors. Social group work training and experience required. Salary commensurate with experience and job responsibility. Apply BBYO Headquarters, 1746 M Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

WANTED: A couple for resident position—Boys' Dormitory. Must be able to supervise school work, recreational activities, direct the conduct of the boys. There are housekeeping duties entailed. For full details write to Superintendent, Friendship House, 2000 Adams Avenue, Scranton 9, Pa.

OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE

WANTED — Medical social service consultant; duties consist of rendering medical social service consultation to members of field staff of organization for crippled children and allied agencies, both public and private; graduate training equivalent to master's degree in medical social work required; $250—$325. (b) Psychiatric social worker; child guidance clinic; engaged in both diagnostic work and psychiatric and social treatment; university medical center; Middle West. (c) Psychiatric social worker to join staff of psychiatric center caring for approximately forty emotionally disturbed children; community fund organization; staff of twenty; salary dependent upon qualifications but not less than $2500; university medical center; East. SG7-2, The Medical Bureau, Burneice Larson, Director, Palmolive Building, Chicago, 11.

POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DISTRICT WORKERS—
SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS

Apply: Alaska Merit System, Box 201, Juneau, Alaska, via airmail, supplying minimum qualifications.

There are positions open at the present time for two District Workers and two Social Service Workers.

District Worker: salary range—$250 to $280 per month; appointments at the minimum; minimum requirements—college, 4 years; graduate study, 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in Child Welfare and Public Welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare; experience—three years in the past six years of social work, one year of which must have been in Child Welfare, one year in Public Assistance and one year in a supervisory capacity.

Social Service Worker: salary range—$225 to $255 per month; appointments at the minimum; minimum requirements—college, 4 years; graduate study, 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in Child Welfare and Public Welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare; experience—two years in the past five years in social work, one year of which must have been in Child Welfare and one year in Public Assistance.

THE BOOKSHELF

PSYCHOANALYSIS

ALERT, INTELLIGENT READERS AND WRITERS should belong to **BASIC BOOKS** . . . the new time and money-saving way of keeping posted on current literature on psychoanalysis, psychosomatic medicine, psychiatry and psychology. For information, write to Dept. H1, BASIC BOOKS, 714 Madison Avenue, New York 21.

PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York 19, N. Y.

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INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC., Groceries. Hudson and North Moore Streets, New York.

SITUATION WANTED

INSTITUTION OR SOCIAL AGENCY EXECUTIVE, man, now with large modern children's agency. Thorough psychiatric social work training. Extensive experience and interest especially in institutional and foster care planning, adoption, guardianship, custody, recreation and vocational activities. 8182 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

CASE WORKERS, Men or Women, wanted for Home Service Department expanding Massachusetts Red Cross Chapter. Professionally trained workers preferred but college graduates with social work experience accepted for training. Adequate salary. Apply with details to 8180 Survey.

CASEWORKER—Catholic family or child welfare caseworker, salary range $1920 to $2340. Must have graduate training. 8178 Survey.

CASE WORKERS—2—professionally qualified, who would be interested in working in a Jewish family agency in a large eastern city. Excellent supervision, salary, and working conditions. 8183 Survey.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT. Man for large New York City Jewish Community organization. Responsible for supervision, maintenance, business management, budgeting, also group work program area. State education, experience, references, salary expected 8184 Survey.

CASE WORKERS (2) working with boys and girls in club and activity program, also social recreation. Jewish Community Centre, New York City. State fully education, experience, references and salary expected. 8185 Survey.

DIRECTOR and CASE WORKER for a newly organized Child Guidance Clinic. Both must be psychiatric social workers. Director must be experienced worker with administrative experience. Excellent salaries, challenging job in a fresh field. Small interior city, California. 8186 Survey.

WANTED: Girls' Worker and Special Activities Supervisor for Community Center at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Apply c/o Rockwood Jenkins, Executive Director, Lincoln Center, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WE OFFER EMPLOYERS AND CANDIDATES in all fields of social work everywhere an entirely new, unique medium for finding just the right person or position. Because screening techniques have been streamlined, commissions and registration fees eliminated, and placement fees reduced to a flat $25.00, the widest selection current conditions permit is attracted. Why leave any stones unturned? Perhaps the very person you would most like to get in touch with is also reading this ad. Write for details. Central Registry Service, 109 South Stanwood, Columbus 9, Ohio.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, nonsectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (Kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, *PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.*

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
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Every day 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 51 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity", Journal of Negro Life and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

Youth Organization

B'NAI B'RITH YOUTH ORGANIZATION—Social group work program under supervision of B'nai B'rith Youth Commission, Henry Monsky, Chairman; Julius Bisno, Administrative Secretary and National Director of Boys' Work; Beatrice B. Chapman, National Director of Girls' Work. Operates four programs: Aleph Zadik Aleph and B'nai B'rith Girls for boys and girls in high school, B'nai B'rith Young Men and B'nai B'rith Young Women for young adults up to twenty-five; maintains 16 field offices throughout the U. S. and Canada. Publishes BBYO Program Guide, BBYO Leader, The Shofar and BBG Newsletter. National headquarters: 1746 M Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to Prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications, 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Information Bureau

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. A non-profit Bureau, established in 1918, to improve standards in the field of philanthropy, national and international, and to advise contributors in their giving. It was asked about 750 different philanthropic organizations during 1944. The Bureau investigates agencies and reports whether eleven essential standards as to reliability and effectiveness are met. Bureau members who are eligible for its confidential reports, on approved and non-approved agencies, include individuals, corporations, chambers of commerce, 700 local community chests and councils, and 29 foundations. Publishes annually "Giver's Guide to National Philanthropy," price 10c, and periodic newsletters to members. Inquiries welcomed.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, President, Trenton, New Jersey; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

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